

United States, must be imported from other countries, is not out of the fifty thousands, but the hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to regulate the duty on imports and for other purposes," to the contrary notwithstanding.

For many of the Secretary to sign papers for public sale, the Government is obliged to pay two messengers in the Pension office, in addition to three already employed; at the rate of four hundred dollars each per annum for the year ending on the 30th of the current fiscal year, or five hundred dollars.

For furnishing sixteen rooms in the new building occupied by the Pension Office, as well as charges of one hundred dollars per room, for cleaning, lighting, heating, and other expenses, cases, chairs, and other necessary articles, at ten hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioners of the United States, for the expenses of the chain, passing on the treaties between the United States and China and the Ototo Port, of thirty August, and eighty hundred dollars, and thirty three cents.

For compensation to the consuls of the United States at the five ports in China; Kwangchow, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, under the same act, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen dollars and six cents;

For outfit of a charge d'affaires to the United States, per act first of May, eighteen hundred and ten, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of the Senate,

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, fifty thousand dollars, including the compensation of a clerk to the sergeant-at-arms, at the rate of four dollars a day, during the present session ;

General Assembly of Iowa, approved and passed
twenty-two, eighteen hundred and forty-six
one thousand one hundred and eighty-six
dolars and seventy-two cents: *Provided*, That
before any money be paid under this ap-
propriation, the said apartments be ceded by
proper authorities of the State of Iowa,
to the use of the courts of the United States,

For bringing to the seat of government votes for President and Vice President of United States, nine thousand dollars ;
For the employment in the Adjutant General's office of two temporary clerks for the

half of the current fiscal year, one thousand dollars; and for the contingent expenses of the Pension Office for the last and the current fiscal years, five thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-five cents;

For the six awards ordered to be presented by the joint resolution approved March 1

For instruments necessary for the astronomical observations directed to be made in the southern hemisphere by the act of August third, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, for freight and expenses on the same,

[Public—No 5.]—An Act authorizing payment of interest upon the advance made by the State of Alabama for the of the United States government, in the suppression of the Creek Indian hostilities

eighteen hundred and thirty-six and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, in Alabama. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to interest upon the advances made by the States

to Alabama for the use of the United States government, in the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians, in eighteen hundred and thirty six and eighteen hundred and thirty seven, at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of the advances until the principal sum was paid by the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, in ascertaining the amount of interest as aforesaid due to the State of Alabama, the following

shall be paid on any sum on which the same shall be computed on any sum which Alabama has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to the State of Alabama by the United States. Second, that no interest shall be paid on any sum on which the same shall be computed on any sum which Alabama has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to the State of Alabama by the United States. Second, that no interest shall be paid on any sum on which the same shall be computed on any sum which Alabama has not expended for the use and benefit of the United States, as evidenced by the amount refunded or repaid to the State of Alabama by the United States.

APPROVED January 26, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 6.]—An Act to authorize
issuing of a register or enrolment to the
Annie Tift.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House

Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, a register or enrolment for the ship Annie Tift, formerly a British vessel, called the Kestrel, but now owned by Anna Tift, a citizen of the State of Florida: and

the Florida reef and condemned and sold, purchased by him, and which he has caused to be repaired and refitted for sea again: Provided, It shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of repairing and refitting said ship in the United States shall not exceed the value of said ship at the time of her capture.

Approved February 1, 1849.

[PUBLIC No. 7.]—An Act for the relief of the

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of the forward officers of the late exploring expedition,

of the late exploring expedition, under the command of Charles Wilkes, equine, to allow them the extra pay of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, credited to said officers on the pay-roll rendered on the arrival of said expedition in the United States, agreeably to the direction of said commander.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, to settle the accounts of Lieutenant Adwallader Ringgold, late commanding the United States brig Porpoise, attached to the exploring expedition, to allow and credit him

the extra pay for scientific duties, at a rate of one thousand dollars per annum, and upon the principle applied to the aeronaut lieutenant W. L. Haden, then commanding the United States ship Peacock, attached and expeditious.

Approved: February 1, 1866

In order to judge of students' progress, remember your own.

Friday, March 30, 1849.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Tax subscribers having purchased the entire establishment of the *Wilmington Journal*, have this day associated themselves in the publication of the said paper, and in the printing business generally, under the name and style of the firm of **FULTON & PRICE**.

JAMES FULTON,
A. L. PRICE.

March 23d, 1849.

F. & P. would avail themselves of this opportunity respectfully to solicit a continuance of the public patronage so uniformly and liberally bestowed upon the former firm, and pledge themselves that no effort upon their part, shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction in every department of their business.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL.

In consequence of the death of my late lamented partner, **DAVID FULTON, Esq.**, it became necessary to dispose of the interest of the late firm of **PRICE & FULTON**, which, I am happy to say, has been done without the slightest delay or interruption in the publication of the paper. As will be perceived, a new firm has been formed, by which it will hereafter be conducted.

In announcing the formation of the new firm of **FULTON & PRICE**, I take great pleasure in introducing to the patrons of the "Journal," my present partner, **MR. JAMES FULTON**—brother of my former partner, and formerly Editor of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,"—as a sound and tried Democrat, and one in whom the party may repose the fullest confidence.

As surviving partner of the late firm of **PRICE & FULTON**, I would here take occasion to return my most heartfelt thanks to the friends and patrons of the "Journal," for the liberal and unabated support which they have extended to the press during the last four years and a half, and can assure the public that in future no effort will be spared to sustain the character of the paper, and render it as acceptable as it has heretofore been.

I cannot omit the present occasion to return my most sincere thanks to E. Cantwell, Esq., and others, for the efficient aid they have rendered me in the Editorial department of the "Journal," since the death of my late partner, and hope their efforts to sustain the reputation of the paper will be appreciated by my friends and the Democratic party at large.

A. L. PRICE.

INTRODUCTORY.

Having become associated with Mr. PRICE in the publication of the "Journal," a brief statement of the views and opinions I entertain upon the leading topics of the day, and of the course I intend to pursue in the management of the paper, seems alike in accordance with custom and due to the readers of the "Journal."

A Democrat, as well from the influence of early imbibed and deeply cherished feelings as from the settled convictions of reason, it shall be my most earnest endeavor to render the *Journal*, as it has heretofore been, an independent organ of Democratic sentiment in this District, being fully convinced that it is only by the success of the principles and measures of the Democratic party that the happiness and prosperity of our country can be permanently secured.

In criticizing the measures and policy of the new administration, I shall always aim to be guided by a spirit of the utmost candor and sincerity, bestowing praise where I conscientiously can, and when feeling called upon to administer censure, doing so boldly and fearlessly.

As a citizen of North Carolina, I shall always give my warmest co-operation to every project calculated to develop her resources or benefit her people, with the belief, however, that the effect of such projects cannot be too carefully weighed, nor large expenditures of money too cautiously entered into.

Finally, no change will be made in the politics or general conduct of the paper. Under the management of its late Editor, it is believed that the course of the *Journal* has met the views and won the approbation of its subscribers, and it is therefore hoped that it will still enjoy a continuance of that generous support and patronage which has heretofore been so liberally extended to it.

JAMES FULTON.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

We have this week finished the publication of the "Lecture on the North and the South," delivered before the Young Men's Mercantile Society of Cincinnati, by **ELWOOD FISKE**, which we would commend to the earnest perusal of every man in the community, as a document of extraordinary power and ability, and as the production of a Northern man, calculated to exert a most beneficial influence. Indeed, we hazard but little, when we say that, for all practical purposes, we look upon it as far superior to either of the Southern addresses put forth by the Congressional Committee. The ground it takes, and establishes too, of the equality—not to say superiority—of the Southern States in all that constitutes the greatness, and tends to the elevation of a people, may surprise many who have been accustomed to the arrogant assumptions of Northern superiority, and the insulting sneers at Southern weakness. Mr. FISKE conclusively shows that in individual wealth, and exemption from crime and pauperism, and even in progressive population, the Southern States more than hold their own, while in public life, both in the Cabinet and in the field, their superiority is unquestionable.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

We have received from Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., their reprint of the March number of *Blackwood*, which seems to be quite an interesting number. Its rabid Toryism is sometimes perfectly amusing. By the way, we would suggest to the enterprising publishers the propriety of omitting from the covers of their publications the prospectus of that out-mouthing Abolition print—the *New York Tribune*—its presence and language are little short of a direct insult to the public taste of Mason & Dixon's line.

We have also received the April number of *Godley's Lady's Book*, which seems, so far as we have had time to look into it, to be a very handsome number, and will no doubt prove acceptable to that fairer half of the human family after whom it is named.

THE COURSE OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

We think no reasonable man—we are certain no honest one—will deny that during the late Presidential canvass, which resulted in the election of Gen. Taylor, the spacious prospect of non-partyism—the plausible cry of no-proscription—were resorted to as the most efficient electing engines in the hands of wily and interested politicians. Nay, more, that the letters of Gen. Taylor himself were so framed as to convey the idea of neutrality, granting, always, that any distinct meaning whatever could be deduced from them. The motive for this course of action was obvious.

Trial after trial had conclusively demonstrated that no candidate of the self-styled Whig party could be elected upon strictly party grounds. Time and again had the people solemnly repudiated their policy of "obscure ideas" and restrictive measures, and it became obvious to the leaders of that party, that in order to grasp the reins of power, it was necessary to trump up a false issue, and deceive the people as to their true character. How well they have succeeded in this scheme of deception, the result of the last election too clearly shows. During the pendency of that struggle, we warned the people not to be deceived by the illusive picture of a political millennium, when party lines would be broken down, and proscription become a forgotten word. We warned them that the grasping spirit of Federalism was unchanged and unchangeable. That as soon as this party got power, the mask would be thrown off, and all the odious measures against which the nation had battled for years, be exhibited in their naked deformity; and is it not so? Where is now the whining cant of no-proscription, so current with the Federal leaders previous to the election? Gone, clean gone—thrown aside like a masquerading costume for which, at present, they have no further use. How have the no-party promises been borne out in the selection of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet? By the appointment of men not only Federal, but ultra Federal, in their views. It will not do for the Federal press, when charged home with this inconsistency, to say that the late election was a triumph for the principles of their party. It was no such thing, and they know it. Had they stood up boldly and fought upon the old party issues, they know that they would have been defeated—that all the boasted popularity of Gen. Taylor himself could not have saved them from irretrievable ruin. We can bear testimony of our own knowledge to the fact of Democrats having been wheeled into voting for Gen. Taylor, on the grounds that he was not a party candidate, and would not carry out the views of a party; and it was in this manner that his election was secured. It is this deception—this cheating of the American people—this sneaking into power under false pretences—that lends its darkest hue to the withering proscription which some members, at least, of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, seem determined to carry out.

The Federal party, which has now obtained the temporary control of the government, cannot claim the privilege of carrying out their measures; the Democrats could—they fought boldly and openly in defence of their principles—their opponents denied or concealed theirs, and now every removal they make, on political grounds, every step they take towards carrying out their party measures, is a fresh violation of faith, and a practical denial of their oft-repeated pledges.

A homely but truthful illustration of the tone of the Federal press, upon these matters, before and after the election, may be seen in the case of a cur dog, who will sneak off with his tail between his legs until he gains the protection of a fence or some other friendly barrier; but then, once safely ensconced, perhaps he won't bridle up some! So with the Federal press. Last Fall they were as mild as sucking doves. Now that their party is decked in a "little brief authority," they grow quite independent, and talk as big as a dog behind a fence.

93-The Northern mail yesterday, failed beyond Petersburg, and we are therefore without our usual copies of the *Baltimore Sun* and other papers.

PERSONAL SECURITY.—A lawyer in New York, at the request of a dissatisfied husband, recently drew up a paper for a separation. The price agreed upon was \$5, which the husband declared himself unable to pay, but left the woman as security, while he went out to raise the money. The husband has not since returned, and the lawyer remains in full possession of the security, with no chance of its redemption.

LONGEVITY.—An esteemed correspondent, writing from Spring Vale Post-office, Sampson county, gives us an account of a remarkable instance of longevity which he lately saw, in the person of a negro man named *Delph*, belonging to the estate of the late William Williams, of Sampson county. He was aged 107 years, yet retained all the powers of his mind unimpaired, and stood and walked very erect.

He spoke of Lord Cornwallis and the Ivey family with great force of memory, and related circumstances of the revolutionary war that spoke volumes of truth. He was one of the cooks at the battle at Guilford Court-house.

93-The neglect to give due credit, of which the *Register* complains, arose from the fact that we copied the first number of the "Colonial History of North Carolina" from another paper, in which no credit was given. Our failure to correct this mistake has been merely the result of inadvertence.

93-Hon. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, Representative in Congress from this State, is said to be confined to his lodgings in Washington City, by indisposition.

PRESIDENTIAL RESPONSIBILITY.—We observe that a large number of the Federal and "original" Taylor papers have taken the ground that President Taylor should throw all the responsibility of his appointments, and all the odium which may attach to any of his measures upon his Cabinet, and reduce himself to the position of a mere cypher. We expected as much.

THE HOME DEPARTMENT.—A contemporary suggests that a large number of political aspirants, who cannot get an appointment anywhere else, had better return to the Home department, from which they ought never to have strayed.

THE CHOLERA has re-appeared in New Orleans and in Nashville.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The news by the Canada, which will be found in another column, is both interesting and important. The disastrous defeat of the British troops in India—for to such it is in fact amounts—is only what might have been expected as the natural consequence of the career of unprincipled aggression that has marked the growth and progress of British dominion in the East, which, like every other form of national injustice, inevitably entails its own punishment, sooner or later. That point has been reached in India, where it is impossible to stop, and where each fresh acquisition of territory only opens the way for renewed hostilities.

The news from the Continent of Europe is of a mixed character. What the ultimate effect of the Italian movements may be, it is impossible to say. At present, there is no reasonable prospect of the restoration of the Pope, unless it be effected by the intervention of foreign bayonets.

The unfavorable news from India, together with the threatening attitude of Russia, has had the effect of depressing business to some extent, and the price of cotton is a shade lower. Naval Stores are without change. Perhaps the most important document, in a commercial point of view, is the parliamentary report, showing the disposition of the various European governments, in regard to a reciprocation of the advantages held out to them by the proposed abrogation of the navigation laws.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Democrats have elected their Governor, and a majority of the Legislature by increased majorities. The Congressional delegation stands as heretofore—two Democrats to two Abolition-Whigs. All the townships but two in the third Congressional district gave Wilson, Abolition-Whig, 7,506; Vose, Democrat, 6,223. His majority in the district, according to the Boston Atlas, will be about 600. In the first district, as far as heard from, Tuck, Abolition-Whig, has 5,495 votes; Kittredge, Democrat, 4,771. Tuck is re-elected, but by a much diminished majority, compared with the vote two years ago. Hibbard and Peaslee, Democrats, were elected in the other two districts.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

From the Address of the "Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut," we extract the following eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union. The sentiments it expresses are not only worthy of preservation from their intrinsic excellence, but are doubly valuable at the present time, from the marked contrast they afford to the usual tone of fanaticism which forms the general character of all productions emanating from that section of our country. It still shows that the Northern Democracy are unwilling to be carried off by a sectional issue. That the Democratic party is indeed the party of the Nation and of the Union, and still determined to stand or fall upon the broad grounds of National policy, which forms the basis of its political faith.

"We have only one thing more to say before closing this brief address—designed to call your attention to the speedy approach of the day of election. The recent acquisition of territory to which we have alluded, has evoked a succession of irritating discussions on a subject which long ago came near dissolving this Union—and which, when first raised in 1820, startled Mr. Jefferson, as he forcibly expressed himself in a letter to John Holmes, of Maine, 'like a fire bell in the night.' He considered it the 'kneel of the Union,' and in his celebrated letter in regard to that matter, those who now make the same subject a ground of geographical dissensions, will find the severest rebuke of their conduct. Without entering into a discussion of slavery in any of its forms, or of the rights of the colored people, we would only say that the settlement of the territorial questions, with or without the 'proviso,' we call upon the Democracy of Connecticut, to frown down every attempt to sow discord in their ranks, by scattering the seeds of sectional jealousies and dissensions among them. The lands, far and wide, which our fathers purchased with their blood, are all free soil, or yet the property of Great Britain. We have no sympathies with those who see nothing precious in the history of Virginia or Carolina—no glorious memories clustering around Mount Vernon or Monticello—no footprints of the great men by 'Bunker's Hill,' and along the path of Marion's men—but only free soil through that tongue of land which is called New England, in the Middle States, and north of the Ohio, and nowhere else!"

"If we cannot bring ourselves to believe that we are one people, that we have one country, one ancestry, and a common destiny; and if there are ties of consanguinity binding us together wherever, under the flag of the Union, our lot may be cast—if these considerations are nothing, then we are prepared, forthwith, to sever our connection with the Union, and to seek our fortune elsewhere, for the miserable patriots indeed, for the doctrines of faction, whose leaders have declared the Union to be a league with death, and a covenant with hell!"

93-The Massachusetts Legislature have passed a bill substituting a plurality vote, instead of a majority vote, in the important elections in that State. Much inconvenience and expense has arisen from the former system, and we believe Massachusetts is almost the last State in which it has been retained.

VESSEL BURNED AT SEA.—Death of an American Charge des Affaires.—A telegraphic report to the *Baltimore Sun*, dated New York, March 26th, says that advices have been received here, (N. Y.), that the barque *Warsaw*, of N. York, was burned at sea on the 10th inst. Her passengers and crew were picked up by the big American, which vessel has arrived safely in the Delaware.

From the same paper, we learn that intelligence has been received by a South American arrival at New York, of the death of Mr. Bidlack, the American Charge des Affaires at Santa Fe, Bogota. Mr. B. died on the 6th of January.

93-The weather for the last few days has been very cold and unseasonable. During the early part of the week, we were visited with heavy winds and rain. We regret to learn that several rafts of timber which had reached here were broken to pieces and the greater portion entirely lost. It would appear from the *Charleston Courier* of Wednesday, that the weather there has been even colder than here. It says—

"It will, we think, rather astonish our readers to learn that yesterday morning, on the premises of one of our citizens, ice of the thickness of a quarter of a dollar was made. We have also heard that the article was produced on James Island, and on Charleston Neck. That such a degree of cold should be experienced so late in the season is extraordinary, and which we feel sure the biting north wind, we had no idea it was cold enough to have made ice. The thermometer on our premises, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, stood at 44 degrees."

THE TARIFF.

While we find the administration pressing, one and all, publishing, not only without dissent, but with positive approval, the rabid protectionist letters and opinions of the members of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, we turn with pleasure to the plain, common sense views of those, who, although friendly to the election of Gen. Taylor upon personal grounds, are unprepared to subscribe to the unjust and restrictive policy proposed to be pursued by a Cabinet eminently partisan in its composition, and ultra Federalist in its opinions.

It is well known that the New Orleans *Picayune* was one of the first and the strongest supporters of Gen. Taylor, as a candidate for the Presidency; and yet, in a late number of that paper, we find the following just and truthful strictures upon the probable course of the new administration:

"On the 1st of February, 1849, the *Corn Laws* which had been repealed, during the reign of Great Britain for more than a century, were literally repealed. The trade in broad-stuffs, by the operation of the English act of 1845, is virtually free—the fixed rate of one shilling per quarter, or two and a half cents per bushel, being merely nominal. The state of things now, and, in that respect, the duty on Cotton is abolished, reduced upon rice, and wholly abolished on corn and all kinds of grain. The duty on provisions is also generally modified. We have noticed Mr. Labouchere's recent proposal to amend the British Navigation Laws, so as to open still wider the door for the importation of foreign produce, and to aid the commercial marine of the nation. Ships are now in every sea under Heaven, and whose sailors and ship-builders are without superiors in the world! And yet, in order to protect a few wealthy manufacturers in our country, who have made large fortunes by the sale of broad-stuffs, and the duty on the laboring poor, the leaders of the Whig party now in Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, would shut out from the agriculturalists the prospect that is before them, and deprive the people of an opportunity to realize a commercial superiority never equalled in the history of man!"

FATHER RITCHIE.—A Washington letter-writer gives the following account of the habits and personal appearance of the venerable Editor of the *Union*:

"Mr. Ritchie is 70 years of age, more or less. He admits that he is 'agreeable,' but does not fancy being questioned closely on this point. He goes into his sanctum and seats himself on his funny chair at 11 A. M., punctually, and very rarely leaves it, why, Congress is in session, before three the next morning, but for an hour or two. Indeed he more frequently continues his labors till 4 A. M., bringing the grey dawn around him, than quite ten minutes before three. This is his daily routine, and he would not change it for six days in the week. He appears to carry no more flesh on his bones than just to prevent them from falling apart; yet though he has led this life of Herculean labor for 40 years, is more rarely sick than the hale man of 35. He still preserves his passion for classical studies, and in the ratio of its influence, in regulating our home market, were our merchants enabled, those, at least who were moderate in their expectations, to make fair and profitable voyages."

THE GOVERNMENT JEWELS.—The *Baltimore Sun*, of the 27th inst., says that the case of Tom Hand, who was arrested in Philadelphia for stealing the government jewels, was brought up on the 26th inst. before Judge Kane. After a long hearing, the accused was fully committed upon the evidence for trial.

CONVICTION OF HYER.—Hyer, the pugilist, who whipped Sullivan, has been found guilty of assault and battery, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$700, together with the costs of prosecution, amounting in all to about \$1,000.

93-The Senate closed its extra session on the 23d inst., at an early hour.

93-Since our last publication, another letter from our correspondent at the Isthmus, has been placed at our disposal. As everything coming from that quarter possesses a deep interest for our readers, we take great pleasure in laying it before the public. It is dated, PANAMA, Feb. 27, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR.—You are no doubt in possession of my letter, written at Chagres. I have just this moment arrived here, am dreadfully tired and fatigued, for we had to encounter a great many unforeseen difficulties on our way from Chagres to this place. I cannot go into details about them to-day, and will only mention, that such of our passengers as had a good deal of baggage, provisions and goods with them, are and have been obliged to leave them at Chagres and Gorgona, as it is an impossibility for all to be brought here in the course of from six to eight weeks. This will be very apparent to you, if I tell you that a day after our arrival, the "Crescent City" came in with 325 passengers, and also two schooners and one brig, with a large number of others, (from 1,000 to 1,200), and every one of them has a great deal of baggage. I have made notes of all I saw and experienced on the journey across the Isthmus, and shall not fail, as soon as I become rested and composed, to send them to you by the first opportunity offering. I have never in all my life slept so much in the open air, as I have these last eight days. I write this merely to put you at ease about my having come across; for, to tell the truth, I do not feel much like writing; I am sore from riding, &c., &c.; but thank God, I am well, and that is enough; but it was a most terrible, I might say, neck-breaking piece of work.

I would advise you no one—not particularly you—to come this way, except as a naturalist, for nature here reigns supreme. I must close, lest I lose the chance of sending this. Farewell.

H. S. U.

P. S.—As regards our chances from here to San Francisco, I am sorry to say, the prospects are very discouraging. But more next.

DROWNED.—Five negroes, in attempting to cross the River to Point Peter, in a small flat boat yesterday, were upset, and two were drowned. One belonging to Mr. Sam'l Potter and the other to Mr. Edward Hall.

COMMERCIAL OF TUESDAY.

HARRIS RIDE.—We understand that a few nights ago, a rape of the most atrocious character was committed in this county, on the body of an unmarried white woman of irreproachable character, by a negro man belonging to Mrs. Wilson, living about ten miles south of Charlotte. The proof is said to be irresistible, but as the case is to be brought before the judicial tribunals of the country, we shall say nothing more on the subject at this time.—*Charlotte Journal*.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—By virtue of the act of March 3d, 1849, transient newspapers—that is, papers mailed by individuals, and not sent directly from the office of publication—are subject only to the general postage rate—that is, one cent for any distance within the State, and one and half cent when sent out of the State. Postage in all such cases to be prepaid, as heretofore.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN MARYLAND.—From the recent statistics of the Order in Maryland, it appears that the number of working Lodges in that State; amounts to 53, with an aggregate of over eight thousand members in good standing.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

We learn from the *Hillsboro Recorder*, that a very respectable meeting was held in that place on the 15th inst., on the subject of the Central Rail Road. The meeting was addressed by ex-Governor Graham, and Giles Mahone, Esq., and a committee of twelve appointed to attend the Rail Road Convention, to meet in Salisbury in June next.

CONVICTION OF MURDER.—The Jury in the case of Robert Hildreth, tried at the last Superior Court of Richmond Co., for the murder of William Taylor, in Anson Co., on the 15th day of September last, returned a verdict of guilty of murder, on the 21st inst.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.—John Kerr, Esq., of Caldwell, has declared himself a candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional district, in opposition to Hon. A. W. Venable, Democrat.

We notice that one of our exchanges state that Capt. G. W. Caldwell, Democrat, is a candidate in the Third district, in opposition to Gen. Dockery, Fed. As neither of the Democratic papers in that district make any allusion to the matter, we presume the report is unfounded.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.—The city of Detroit has chosen a Democratic Mayor by a majority of nearly 200, and two-thirds of the Council. Last year the Whigs carried it by about 100 majority.

MR. HANNEGAN has received his commission as Minister to Berlin, from the President. He will probably proceed upon his mission sometime during the coming month.

The *Independent Treasury*.—The March No. of the *Merchant's Magazine*, a whig periodical, thus frankly speaks of this favorite Democratic institution:

"To what end, and for purpose, should we get rid of the Sub Treasury? It has, thus far, with all its faults and trials, done its duty faithfully. The country has passed through an unexpected war, involving an immense expenditure of treasure, without wavering; and in similar soundness in the movements of our monetary affairs, we have with perfect regularity and calmness preserved ourselves through a period of great speculative excitement. In our judgment, had we been deprived of the controlling interference of this power, a wild and ruinous speculation would have terminated in general and disgraceful bankruptcy. The system has acted conservatively, through the natural force of its inherent power to check expansion. The importation of twenty millions of dollars, the price of our bread-stuffs, would have inflated the currency to such an extent, had the Banks been at liberty, that by this time, we should either have failed to perform our contracts, or have returned to Europe double the amount of specie we extracted. The Sub Treasury kept down the value of foreign merchandise to specie; and in the ratio of its influence, in regulating our home market, were our merchants enabled, those, at least who were moderate in their expectations, to make fair and profitable voyages."

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CONVICTION OF HYER.—Hyer, the pugilist, who whipped Sullivan, has been found guilty of assault and battery, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$700, together with the costs of prosecution, amounting in all to about \$1,000.

93-The Senate closed its extra session on the 23d inst., at an early hour.

93-Since our last publication, another letter from our correspondent at the Isthmus, has been placed at our disposal. As everything coming from that quarter possesses a deep interest for our readers, we take great pleasure in laying it before the public. It is dated, PANAMA, Feb. 27, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR.—You are no doubt in possession of my letter, written at Chagres. I have just this moment arrived here, am dreadfully tired and fatigued, for we had to encounter a great many unforeseen difficulties on our way from Chagres to this place. I cannot go into details about them to-day, and will only mention, that such of our passengers as had a good deal of baggage, provisions and goods with them, are and have been obliged to leave them at Chagres and Gorgona, as it is an impossibility for all to be brought here in the course of from six to eight weeks. This will be very apparent to you, if I tell you that a day after our arrival, the "Crescent City" came in with 325 passengers, and also two schooners and one brig, with a large number of others, (from 1,000 to 1,200), and every one of them has a great deal of baggage. I have made notes of all I saw and experienced on the journey across the Isthmus, and shall not fail, as soon as I become rested and composed, to send them to you by the first opportunity offering. I have never in all my life slept so much in the open air, as I have these last eight days. I write this merely to put you at ease about my having come across; for, to tell the truth, I do not feel much like writing; I am sore from riding, &c., &c.; but thank God, I am well, and that is enough; but it was a most terrible, I might say, neck-breaking piece of work.

I would advise you no one—not particularly you—to come this way, except as a naturalist, for nature here reigns supreme. I must close, lest I lose the chance of sending this. Farewell.

H. S. U.

P. S.—As regards our chances from here to San Francisco, I am sorry to say, the prospects are very discouraging. But more next.

DROWNED.—Five negroes, in attempting to cross the River to Point Peter, in a small flat boat yesterday, were upset, and two were drowned. One belonging to Mr. Sam'l Potter and the other to Mr. Edward Hall.

COMMERCIAL OF TUESDAY.

HARRIS RIDE.—We understand that a few nights ago, a rape of the most atrocious character was committed in this county, on the body of an unmarried white woman of irreproachable character, by a negro man belonging to Mrs. Wilson, living about ten miles south of Charlotte. The proof is said to be irresistible, but as the case is to be brought before the judicial tribunals of the country, we shall say nothing more on the subject at this time.—*Charlotte Journal*.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—By virtue of the act of March 3d, 1849, transient newspapers—that is, papers mailed by individuals, and not sent directly from the office of publication—are subject only to the general postage rate—that is, one cent for any distance within the State, and one and half cent when sent out of the State. Postage in all such cases to be prepaid, as heretofore.

ODD FELLOWSHIP IN MARYLAND.—From the recent statistics of the Order in Maryland, it appears that the number of working Lodges in that State; amounts to 53, with an aggregate of over eight thousand members in good standing.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN, 26th Inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA. Fourteen days later from Europe. The Canada, Capt. Jenkins, with European news to the 10th inst., arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening shortly after 9 o'clock, having experienced very heavy weather on her passage. She was detained 15 hours of the harbor, in one of the most terrific gales known on the Coast of Nova Scotia. The same gale, which was from the southwest, was most severely felt in the Bay of Fundy, and no doubt has caused many marine disasters.

The Canada left Halifax at 12 o'clock, and was expected to arrive at her wharf, N. York, early on Sunday. She has 99 passengers.

Consular Matters.—The terrible storm from the west of war in India, united with the decided tone of defiance lately assumed by Russia, and the attitude the Czar is evidently preparing to assume in the warlike operations in Italy, Austria, &c., have caused an uneasy feeling, and have operated injuriously upon the business of the country. But trade, notwithstanding, continued steady, and prices for most articles of produce are very satisfactory.

The funds, under the influence of the uneasy feeling alluded to above, have fluctuated considerably, and have receded fully one per cent, within the last fortnight. It is gratifying to observe, though, that during the time it cannot be said that stocks have actually risen, yet there has not been the slightest reduction in cotton. There is less business doing than when the last steamer left, and a slight falling off in prices has followed. This, however, did not occur till the last week—the sales continuing at a high level, and firm up to the closing of the market on the 24th inst.

There is a greater degree of dullness and gloom in the grain trade, throughout all the leading markets, than there has been for a long period. Prices continue to drop, and from present appearances, under the pressure of heavy arrivals from abroad, and the fact that the harvest is not yet reached. From the manufacturing districts the accounts continue favorable. There is also a fair business going forward in the produce markets on the Continent. Prices on the whole are steadily maintained.

The Mercantile market continues active, and prices are on the advance.

At Liverpool, on the 9th, wheat was sold in small quantities at 65 10s 7d. Southern floor 25s 9d a 26s. Western Canal 25s a 26s 6d. Philadelphia and Baltimore 24s 6d a 25s 3d. Best Northern yellow corn 25s 6d, and mixed 24s a 25s 6d per quarter. Meal is quoted at 13s a 14s per bushel.

Provision Market.—There is a fair trade going forward in American provisions, and the arrivals of beef are very heavy—already three times as great as at the same time last year—Fine qualities bring full prices. Other sorts are to be had on very easy terms, say 55s a 57s per tierce for ordinary prime. Mess pork, the staple of our exports, is in fair demand, at a decline of 6d per cwt. Choice hams, steady, but butter has receded 1s a 1s 6d per cwt. Rice partake of the dullness applicable to all kinds of breadstuffs, and finest qualities of Carolina are quoted at 18s a 20s per cwt.—Naval Stores are quiet, and command firm prices.

Money Market.—There is a small increase of bullion in the last Bank accounts, which indicate a change in the money market, and that the demand for bullion for the continent is increasing. Domestic securities have been on the decline, owing to European affairs and the bad news from India, but consols, it will be seen, still stand at the high figure.

The London money market continues easy. Discounts of the best paper range from 2½ to 2½ per cent. Consols for money, the lowest 91½—highest and closing, 92—for account, lowest, 91½—highest and closing, 92½.

American stocks fully maintained their price, and it was expected that when the news of the rise of United States six per cents to 104 reached New York, that there would have been a corresponding rise there. Then another rise here would have infallibly followed.

England.—Financial Reform Bill.—In Parliament on the 26th inst., Mr. Cobden, in a speech of the most temperate character, brot forward his long heralded financial reform bill.

The Budget, the main object of which was to cut down our expenditure to ten millions per annum, was met by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who introduced an epitome on all the arguments on the subject during the last two months, and injured the strength of Mr. Cobden's suggestions. The debate which followed falsified all the expectations entertained by the friends of the financial reform, and the question was disposed of at the beginning, and the question was disposed of on the same evening—Mr. Cobden's amendment being rejected by a majority of 197—the number being 275 to 78.

Protection of Agriculture.—The protectionists through the mouth of Mr. Disraeli are making an effort to meet the question on agricultural reform, by introducing a bill, the purpose of which is to restrict the importation of foreign produce, and to reserve for the whole revenue derived from the excise on agricultural produce, now offered to the competition of the agriculturists of other countries, thereby limiting the demand for British produce and fettering trade and industry. The presumption is that the discussion of the subject will merely raise the question of agricultural burdens without leading to any legislative result.

An important document has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons, showing the disposition of the various governments of Europe to reciprocate similar advantages with those we propose to concede to them by the abrogation of the Navigation Laws.

Austria promises to instruct Count Colerico on the subject.

Belgium is not prepared to abolish differential duties, as no Belgian vessels could compete upon equal terms with England.

France adjoins the well-known liberal and friendly disposition, as an earnest of her endeavor to do all in her power to reconcile the interests of French commerce and navigation with the principles of perfect reciprocity invoked by the English Government.

Greece declared her commerce free, except for coasting trade,

